

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT Town Plan and Miscellaneous
Information on Chernovtsy

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

1. The Chernovtsy Machine Works (Chernovitskiy mashinostroitelnyy zavod) was probably the only plant in Chernovtsy engaged in heavy industry; it was, at any rate, the largest plant of this kind in town. Until 1958, the factory was subordinate to the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, but its subordination since the establishment of the Sovmarkhoz was not known. The plant was planned in Moscow and built by the construction and installation agency (Stroitelno-montazhnaya organizatsiya) of the Ministry of Transport. The factory was located directly opposite the town's only thermal power station, on Prutskaya ulitsa, which led to the Prut River. Several secondary spurs led into the factory area from the old railroad spurs to the power station. Construction of the factory began in 1952, but by 1958 it was still uncompleted. Part of the factory, however, went into operation in 1956. In 1958, the plant already covered a large area and was to reach the banks of the Prut River on completion. It was supposed to produce equipment for the oil industry, but according to rumors in town, it actually produced something else (?).¹ On completion the factory was to employ several thousand workers and would use at least 8,000 kw. In 1958, the factory employed 1,000 workers in production and about 2,000 kw was supplied to it by the town's thermal power station. (The factory was the power station's principal customer.) Large sums had been allocated for the construction of the plant and numerous housing projects had been, and were being, built in various parts of town to accommodate its workers. A large, five-story apartment house, containing 96 units, was erected on ulitsa Pochtova, in the center of town, on the site of the former stock exchange. Another three-story apartment house was erected near the oblast MVD on ulitsa Lenina. The factory's management offices were located on the factory grounds, at the corner of Prutskaya and Sevastopolskaya ulitsy, in a two-story building with two ground-floor wings.

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2. The electric cable network in Chernovtsy had to be changed from the Rumanian 5,200 volt to the standard Soviet 6,000 volt. New underground cables were being laid throughout the town, usually parallel to the old ones. In 1957, three cables were laid, from the city's main power station to the former power station No. 1 on Lesi Ukrainki, along Zankovetskaya and Vatutina, and passing near the officers club on Teatralnaya ploshchad.
3. The prewar interurban telephone exchange, built by a [] company on Universitetskaya ulitsa opposite the former synagogue, was still in use in 1958. This exchange was connected to the Moscow-Kiev underground line. The cable also ran along Lesi Ukrainki near the former No. 1 power station, where it was exposed to induction from the power line, frequently putting it completely out of action. The importance of this cable may be inferred from the fact that each time it went out of action, experts came from Moscow by special plane to repair it. In 1954 or 1955, when plans were made in Kiev and Kharkov for reconstruction of the town's electric network, the ways and means of surmounting the difficulties caused by induction from power lines were also considered but, up to 1958, the general plan was executed only in part and nothing whatsoever was done with regard to this specific cable.
4. The following military information on Chernovtsy and vicinity is reported:
 - a. About 100 meters to the right of the road from Chernovtsy to Storozhinets, there was an area, about 500 by 500 meters in size and enclosed by several barbed-wire fences, which contained a network of lightning rods, probably for ammunition and explosive depots. Numerous elongated wooden barracks could be seen in the area.
 - b. At least three generals lived in villas located in the vicinity of the city park. One of the generals served as commander of the infantry officers' school on ulitsa Sadova, where the Rumanian Liceul Militar had been located.
 - c. Large military concentrations were reported in the vicinity of Storozhinets [N 48-10, E 25-43].
 - d. A large jet airfield and an important concentration of air force units were located in Luzhany [N 48-22, E 25-47].
 - e. A military airfield for piston aircraft training was located at the end of the Chernovtsy civilian airfield. No details on the military field were available.

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6. A legend and two overlays of Chernovtsy are on pages 3 to 11. One overlay is of the entire town and the other is an enlargement of the first overlay's central town area.

Comments:

1. [] the 50X1-HUM factory produced unidentified parts for artillery pieces, tanks, katyusha rocket launchers, and other weapons.
2. The following streets mentioned throughout the text are probably the same streets: Bethovena-Betoven, Olgi Kobylanskoy-Kobylanskaya, Zankovetskoy-Zankovetskaya.

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	<u>New Russian Street Name (ulitsa)</u>	<u>Old Rumanian Street Name (Strada)</u>
I	Tsentrlnaya ploshchad	Piata Unirii
II	Sovetskaya ploshchad	Piata Ghica Voda
III	Teatralnaya ploshchad	Piata Alexandri
IV	Olgi Kobylanskoy	Iancu Flonder
V	Lenina	Regina Maria
		Regele Ferdinand
VI	Prospekt Stalina	Stefan Cel Mare and Transilvaniei
VII	Krasnoarmeyskaya	Regele Carol II
		Cuciurul Mare
VIII	Russkaya	Romana
IX	Universitetskaya	Duca and Universitatii
X	Shevchenko	Marasesti and Kochan
XI	Ivana Franka	Brancoveanu
XII	Pochtova	Bucuresti
XIII	Zankovetskoy	Iancu Hormuzachi
XIV	28 Iyulya	11 Noembrie
XV	Vokzalnaya	I.C. Bratianu
XVI	Khotinskaya	Hotinului
XVII	Prutskaya	Prutului
XVIII	Sevastopolskaya	Calugereni
		Salciilor
XIX	Barbyusa	Wilson
XX	Odesskaya	Caliceanca
XXI	Lukiyana Kobylitsy	Rasboieni
XXII	Lermontova	Poincare
XXIII	Gogolya	Vladimir
XXIV	Pushkina	Hacman
XXV	Karla Marksa	Nicol P and D. Petrino
XXVI	Ukrainskaya	Mircea Voda and Strada Zote Iancu
XXVII	Vatutina	Gen. Zadic
XXVIII	Kotlyarevskogo	T. Maiorescu
XXIX	Lesi Ukrainki	Cuza Voda
XXX	Bogdana Khmelnitskogo	Sf. Treimi
XXXI	Kirovogradskaya	Dragos Voda
XXXII	Shchorsa	General Mircescu
XXXIII	Sadovskogo	Nicol
XXXIV	Lomonosova	Petrovici
XXXV	Bozhenko	Gen. Prezan
XXXVI	Stalingradskaya	General Averescu
		J.M. Creanga
XXXVII	Gorkogo	Eminescu
XXXVIII	Bogomoltsa	Masarik
XXXIX	Storozhinetskoye shosse	Storojinetului
XL	Chapayeva	Movila Ieremia
XLI	Sadova	Ul. Marshala Zhukova (formerly Mihai Viteazu)
XLII	Bazarnaya	Decebal
XLIII	Krivosna	Gh. Lazar
XLIV	Ordzhonikidze	Isopescu
XLV	Fedkovicha	Regele Carol
XLVI	Chkalova	Turdei
XLVII	Kladbishchenskaya	Cimitirului
XLVIII	Baturina	Motilor
XLIX	Kishinevskaya	Cost. Veniamin
L	Dnestrlyanskaya	Budei-Deleanu
LI	Marsh. Rokosovskogo	Popovici F.A. [L.A.]
LII	Bukovinskaya	Petru Rares
LIII	Gospitalnaya	Spitalelor
LIV	Mayakovskogo	M. Cogalniceanu
LV	Voroshilova	General Foch
LVI	Vorovskogo	B. Lautaru
LVII	Papanina	M. Costin
LVIII	Kalinina	Tabo

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LIX	Engelsa	Moldovei
LX	Khrushcheva	Olteniei
LXI	Bulaka Artemovskogo	10 Maiu
LXII	Dimitrova	Odobescu
LXIII	Pitey	Pitei
LXIV	Nagornaya	Tetinului
LXV	Mitskevicha	Michkiewicz
LXVI	Kievskaya	Radu Cel Mare
LXVII	Kharkovskaya	Costache Negruzzi
LXVIII	Kotovskogo	Al. Buncel
LXIX	Chaykovskogo	Porumbescu
LXX	Bethovena	Flondor
LXXI	Pereyaslavskaya	O. Iosif
LXXII	Nikopolskaya	Salciilor
LXXIII	Stakhanovskaya	
LXXIV	Voroshilovgradskaya	
LXXV	Pokrishkina	Aviator Gagea
LXXVI	Leningradskaya	Clujului
LXXVII	Lysenko	Gramada
LXXVIII	Shillera	Schiller
LXXIX	Tobilevicha	Banat
LXXX	Dzhambula	
LXXXI	Zavodskaya	
LXXXII	Stara Zhurka	
LXXXIII	Sholom Aleikhema	Evreiasca
LXXXIV	Donbasovskaya	Spataru Coman
LXXXV	Draganova	Sucevei
LXXXVI	Marko Bobrok	Puscariu
Cd - LXXXVII	Griboyedova	Simon P.M.
De - LXXXVIII	Moskovskaya	A. Crimco
De - LXXXIX	Skorovody	N. Iorga
De - XC	Komsomolskaya	Onciul
Eg - XCI	Kirova	Traian
De - XCII	Geete	
Dg - XCIII	Sovetskaya	
If - XCIV	Ul. Novoseletskaia	
Eg - XCV	Azovskaya	Macedonie
Hh - XCVI	Karmeluka	
Ifg - XCVII	Fastovskaya	Dumbrava Rosie
Fh - XCVIII	Rudanskogo	Serban Voda
Dg - XCIX	Zoi Kosmodamianskoy	Arcasilor
Hg - C	Vinnitskaya	Noua
Hg - CI	Galitskaya	
CII	Turetskaya	Turceasca
CIII	Bogdanovskiy pereulok	Vasile Gaina

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1. Obkompartii, located in a three-story building on Sovetskaya ploschad, on the corner of Krasnoarmeyskaya No. 2. There was an aerial on the roof, apparently for radio communications.
2. Oblispolkom (known in Ukrainian as Oblvikonkom), a three-story building.
3. Gorsovet (or Miskrada), a two-story building.
4. Gerkompartii, a two-story building.
5. Oblsud (Oblast court), a two-story building.
6. Hotel (Radianskiy Bukovina), a three-story building.
7. Urban and interurban telephone exchange, a single-story building at No. 6 or 4 Universitetskaya.
8. Officers Club, a five-story building in Teatralnaya ploschad on the corner of ulitsa Vatutina.
9. Cultural center of the textiles combine, a three-story building.
10. The Ukrainian Dramatic Theater.
11. Medical college, a three-story building.
12. Transformer station for trolleys and trolley buses (formerly Uzina electrica No. 1)
13. Central fire station.
14. Municipal Hospital No. 1 and dispensary, a three-story building.
15. The University - central building.
16. University building.
17. University building.
18. University library, a three-story building; one wing had five stories.
19. History museum, a two-story building.
20. University building, two stories.
21. History Museum (formerly the residence of the Metropolitan).
22. Private residence of the First Secretary of the Oblast Party Committee.
23. Railroad workers park (Park kultury zheleznodorozhnikov).
24. Prison.
25. Barracks.
26. Medical College building, a three-story structure.
27. Oblast KGB, a three-story building at No. 1 ulitsa Shevchenko, located opposite the Catholic church.
28. Main municipal market (Krasnoarmeyskiy bazar).
29. Municipal school.
30. Trolley and trolley bus park.

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31. Part of the infantry officers school, a two-story building.
32. Main building of the infantry officers school, a two-story building.
33. Military hospital.
34. Oblast hospital.
35. Railroad workers hospital, a two-story building.
36. Small hospital and dispensary for town officials (Lechebno sanit. upravleniye).
37. Municipal school, a two-story building.
38. Municipal school, a two-story building.
39. Oblast blood donating center and blood bank - a one- or two-story building at 7 ulitsa Pushkina, on the corner of prospekt Stalina.
40. Hotel Kiev, a three-story building.
41. Jamming station, a two-story building. On the roof there were many aerials and on the ground floor a large Gastronom grocery store.
42. Jamming station, a small building with a high aerial in the courtyard.
43. Jamming station.
44. Sugar combine.
45. Alcohol plant (Pervenets Bukovinskiy).
46. Yeast factory.
47. Chemical works, which produced paints and other products.
48. New water pumping station.
49. Metal road bridge over the Prut (no details available).
50. Metal railroad bridge over the Prut, single-track, with several arches.
51. Station for treatment of radiation effects (Obmivochnaya protivootomnaya stantsiya), under construction since 1957. In 1956 the municipal trolley line was extended to the site.
52. Traffic control station for trollies and trolley buses.
53. Old building of the municipal power station (formerly Uzina el no. 2).
54. New building of the aforementioned power station - the boiler and generator department.
55. New building of the aforementioned power station - current distribution.
56. Tricot Goods Factory No. 1 (formerly Trinaco).
57. Movie theater.
58. Central post office, telegraph office and oblast directorate of communications - a two-story building.
59. Five-story residential building with an elevator for the workers of the machine works (Mashinostroitelnyy zavod).

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60. Two-story residential house for the workers of the machine works.
61. Two-story residential house for the workers of the machine works.
62. Oblast MVD and oblast militia - a two-story building at 43 (?) Lenina on the corner of Chaykovskogo. The commanding officer of the oblast MVD was General Naumov (fnu).
63. Oblast directorate of pharmacies - a single-story building on ulitsa Lenina opposite the oblast MVD. In the courtyard there was a large three-story building which housed the oblast medicine and medical stores.
64. Department store, a single-story building on the corner of Lenina and Bozhenko.
65. Municipal office for the advance sale of railroad tickets - a single-story building on Lenina at the corner of Betoven.
66. Barracks, a large, one-story building.
67. Party school, a one-story building.
68. Municipal hospital No. 2 (formerly Casa Asigurarilor Sociale), a three-story building.
69. Municipal school.
70. Civilian and military bathhouse, a one-story building on Turetskaya on the corner of Stalingradskaya.
71. Bathhouse.
72. Oblast Gosbank, a two-story building with cellars in Tsentralnaya ploshchad on the corner of Kobylanskaya ulitsa.
73. Town prosecutor's office, a two-story building at 7 Russkaya.
74. Local antiaircraft defense headquarters (Shtab MPVO), a single-story building at 15 Russkaya.
75. Printing works, a two-story building at 21 Shchorsa.
76. Printing works and editorial offices of the local newspaper Radanska Bukovina - a three-story building.
77. Large grocery shop (Gastronom).
78. Large grocery shop (Gastronom).
79. Clothing factory, a three-story building at 7 Kobylanskaya.
80. Clothing factory, a two-story building at 22 Lenina.
81. Clothing factory, a three-story building at 23 Lenina (formerly the Hotel Central).
82. Fedkovich Movie Theater at 19 Lenina.
83. Ukraina Movie Theater, on the corner of Kobylanskaya and Papanina (formerly Deutsches Haus).
84. Zoya Kosmodamianska Movie Theater, on Kobylanskaya opposite Papanina (formerly Polski Dom).
85. Olga Kobylanska Movie Theater, at 12 Kobylanskaya.

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86. Gorkiy Movie Theater, at 3 Shchorsa.
87. Fancy leather goods factory (Kozh. galanteriynaya fabrika, in the courtyard of the obl. sud.)
88. Chernovtsy garrison headquarters, a two- or three-story building next to the Gorsovet, in an alley leading from the latter to Teatralnaya ploshchad.
89. New municipal school, a two-story building.
90. Railroad directorate (Chernovitskoye otdeleniye Lvovskoy Zhel. Dorogi), located in a two-story building behind the Ukrainian Drama Theater.
91. University ceremonial hall.
92. MVD archives, located in the former Protestant church.
93. Private residence of the university rector (Leutskiy, fnu).
94. Rubber goods factory.
95. Textile fancy goods factory.
96. Management building of the machine works.
97. Building belonging to the machine works, formerly a flour mill.
98. Building belonging to the machine works, one-story.
99. Compressor station planned for the municipal gas network.
100. New engine repair plant, for tractor engines, etc.
101. Brick factory.
102. Brick factory.
103. Dinamo Municipal Stadium.
104. Kalinin Municipal Park.
105. University botanical gardens.
106. Mental hospital.
107. Civilian airfield.
108. Railroad freight station.
109. Passenger railroad station.
110. Zuchka Passenger and Freight Station.
111. A small sawmill.
112. Railroad station (Malaya stantsiya, formerly named Gradina publica).
113. A cotton mill (Tekstilnaya fabrika no. 3, Khlopko-pryadilnaya fabrika).
114. Textile factory.
115. Meat products combine.

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116. Municipal Hospital No. 5.
117. Municipal slaughterhouse.
118. Railroad depot.
119. Barracks.
120. Barracks.
121. Cemetery.
122. Cemetery.
123. Military cemetery.
124. Stocking Factory No. 3 (formerly Hercules).
125. Textile factory.
126. Stocking Factory No. 5.
127. Railroad workers dispensary.
128. Police station (No. 5?).
129. Fire station.
130. Large firing range on a hill.
131. Large sawmill.
132. Port for unloading timber.
133. Furniture combine.
134. Tricot Goods Factory No. 2.
135. Textile factory and management of the textile combine.
136. Factory for wooden heels and other wooden products for the shoe industry.
137. Clothing factory.
138. Shoe factory.
139. Textile factory.

Municipal trolley line.

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Trolley bus line.

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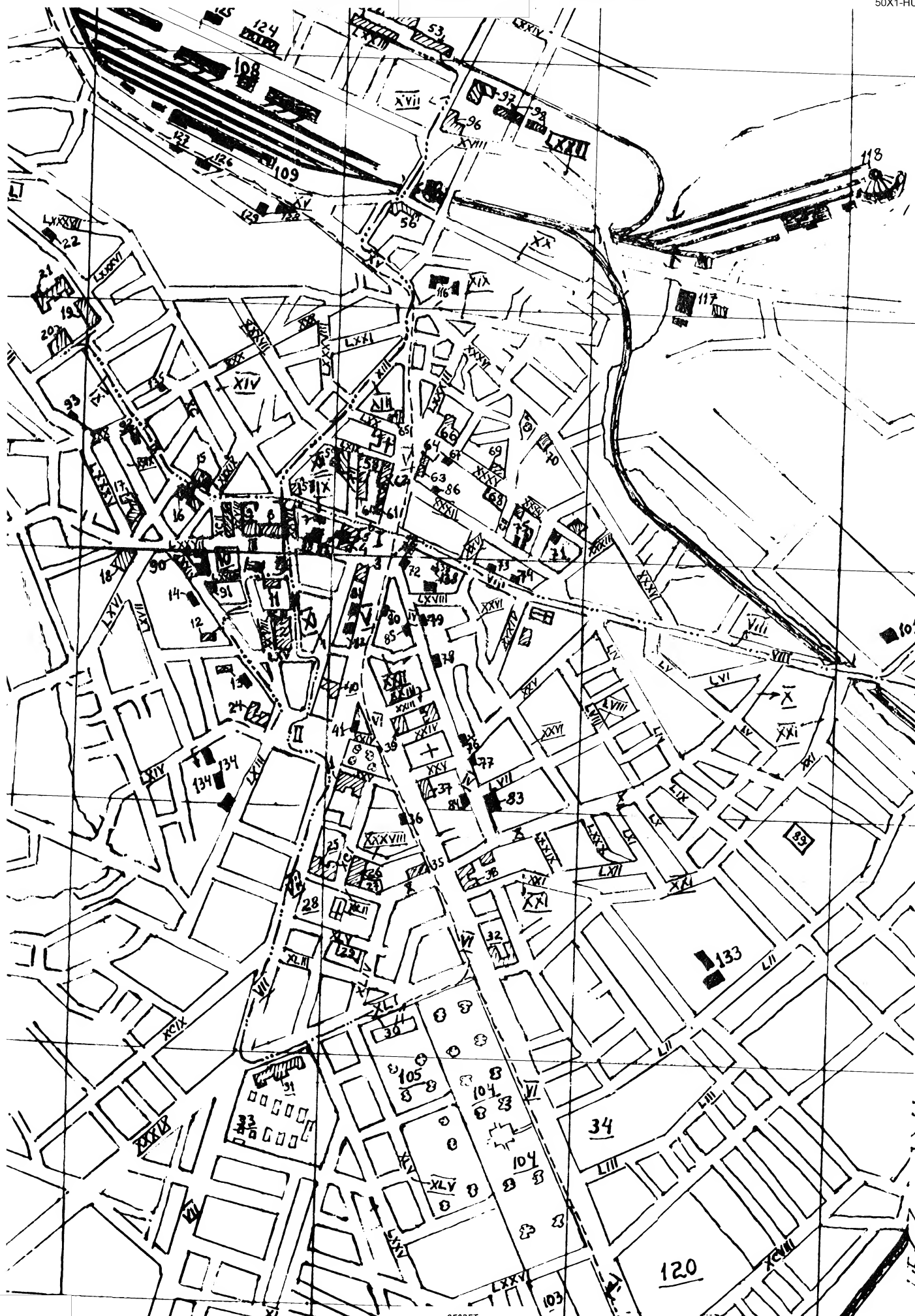
Route of major international underground telephone cable.

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Route of underground power main from the municipal power station through the following streets: Prutskaya, Vokzalnaya, Lenina, Zankovyetskaya, Vatutina, Teatralnaya ploshchad, Kotlyarevskogo, and Lesi Ukrainki.

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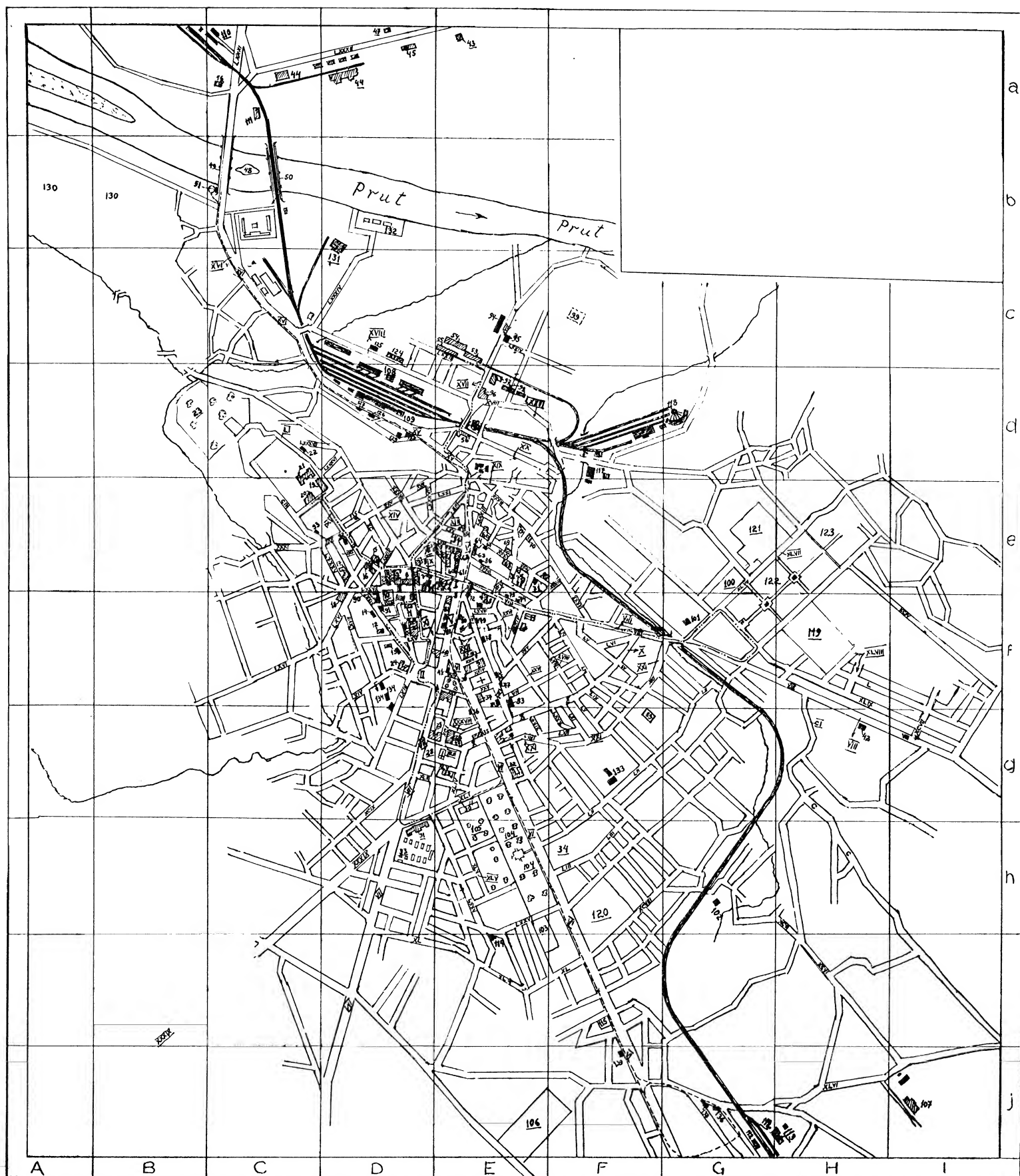
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COUNTRY: USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

SUBJECT: Miscellaneous Information on Chernovtsy

1. In 1958 Chernovtsy [N 48-18, E 25-56] had approximately 162,000 inhabitants, an increase of about 60,000 since World War II. Although it was a Ukrainian town, the Russian language was used everywhere with the exception of the university and the theatre.
2. The town was divided into the following three administrative rayons:
- a. Shevchenkovskiy rayon, which comprised the whole lower part of town, including the Zhuchka suburb across the Prut River. In this rayon were located the railroad station, the city power station, and the new machine works which was under construction.

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b. Leninskiy rayon, which comprised the uptown area, including Strozhinetska Street, Prospekt Stalina (formerly Stefan Cel Mare Street), the city park, and a section of the center of the town including Universitet Street and part of Lenin Street.

c. Stalinskiy rayon, the central area of town. It included Kobylanska (formerly Iancu Flonder), the main street, and part of Lenin Street. The line dividing the three administrative rayons of the town ran through the heart of the city, i.e., the Central Sqaure (Tsentralnaya Ploshchad, the former Piata Unirei).

3. One of Chernovtsy's main industries was textiles. The eight prewar textile factories had been merged into the Chernovitskiy Textile Combine (Chernovitskiy Tekstilniy Kombinat), employing a total of nearly 3,000 workers. The largest among these factories was a cotton spinning mill (Khlopko-Pryadilna Fabrika No. 9). It had been greatly enlarged and all its equipment and machinery replaced after the war. This factory was situated at the end of town, on the road to the civilian airfield, on the site of a prewar flour mill. The factory had its own transformer station. (No details were available on the other factories comprising the combine.)

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4. Chernovtsy also had an important hosiery industry. All the town's hosiery factories had been subordinate to a Ukrainian Ministry until 1958, when they transferred to the Stanislav Sovnarkhoz, which controlled the oblasts of Stanislav, Ternopol, and Chernovtsy. Among the hosiery factories in Chernovtsy were the following:

a. Chulochna Fabrika No. 3 (formerly Herkules), located on Sevastopol Street (formerly Calugareni), near the railroad station. This factory, which had been destroyed during the war, was subsequently rebuilt and enlarged, and it has been under constant expansion since. Before the war its production had included several types of hosiery, but in 1958 it manufactured only "Kapron", a synthetic silk fiber. The thefts in the factory have become a byword in town. In 1950 or 1951, the factory's entire managerial staff, including the director-general, were arrested and sentenced to 20-25 years each. The trial, which was held in Chernovtsy, was open to the public and the results were published in the local paper Ryadanska-Bukovina.

b. Chulochna Fabrika No. 5, located directly across the street from the railroad station, in an old three(?) -story building. Most of its machinery was renewed after the war.

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c. Trikotazhna Fabrika No. 1 (formerly Trinaco). A large, prewar concern, it was greatly expanded after the war; new buildings were constructed and large quantities of new machinery installed. It used mainly artificial silk thread of Soviet and Italian make. Most of its produce was sent to Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, and other cities, and some of it was intended for export. Therefore, only a negligible quantity was left for sale in the town, as was also the case with the produce of No. 3 hosiery factory.

d. Trikotazhna Fabrika No. 2, located about 100 m from the prison. A prewar factory, it comprised one old building, one large industrial building of postwar construction, and several large apartment houses for its workers, also built after the war.

~~The plant was still under expansion in 1958.~~
~~5. A prewar rubber shoe factory (formerly Zvezda) was located~~
 near the thermal power station. No details were available on this factory, except that it had been enlarged since the war and that in 1958 it was part of a combine called Rezinoobuvniy Kombinat. The latter also included a leather shoe factory located on Kotovsky Street which had an additional entrance from 4 Ruskaya Street.

6 The Zhuchka suburb was also considered an industrial area. The main plants located there were the prewar sugar refinery, which had been re-named Zakharniy Kombinat Zhuchka since the war but which had undergone no expansion since then; and a large, prewar distillery called Spirt Zavod Pervinets Bukovinskiy, which had been equipped with new tanks. part of the 50X1-HUM alcohol was sent to synthetic rubber plants in Penza.

7 The town's only power station was the prewar thermal power station on Prut Street, Gorodskaya Elektrostantsia (formerly Uzina Electrica No. 2), which was fueled by crushed coal. It was formerly

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a small station consisting of one building with two 3,400 KW and 1,700 KW Brown-Bovery generators, and three 300 KW diesel generators. Its expansion was started in 1950 and included a new boiler house, a distribution structure and an additional generator room. During 1956-1958, one new 8,000 KW generator, a 3,000 KW generator, and a third generator of unknown capacity were put into operation. By 1958 the station's total output was about 20,000 KW. This was insufficient for the needs of the town and its industry, despite the fact that some industrial plants had their own small power stations. In early 1958 plans were started for further expansion of the station, up to 36,000 KW by 1961-1962. While these plans were being formulated, it became clear that 36,000 KW would not meet requirements and there was talk of either further enlarging this station or of building an additional one in the vicinity of the sugar refinery in Zhuchka or near the central water pumping station located in the Magala quarter on the banks of the Prut River, on the road to Novoselitsa.

8 Before the war there had been a second power station in town, called Uzina Electrica No. 1, located on Ul. Lesi Ukrainki, near the prison. This station, which supplied power to the trolleys and trolley

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buses, had only diesel engines, and when the Rumanians retreated in 1954, they took the diesel engines with them. The site was taken over by a rectifier station serving the city's trolleys and trolley buses, for which purpose it used old German generators. Erection of a large transformer station and a large mercury rectifier was started on the grounds of this station in 1957. Following the plans for increasing the town's network of trolleys and trolley buses, construction of an additional transformer and rectifier station was projected on Radnitsky Street.

9. In 1952 expansion of the town's water system was started. First, the central pumping station in the Magala area, on the banks of the Prut, on the road to Novoselitsa, was enlarged. All the old pumps were replaced, about 20 new underground filtration wells were constructed, and a metal water main, over 400 mm in diameter and three km long, was laid from the main pumping station to a secondary pumping station on Novoseletska Street. In 1958 the main pumping station yielded up to 25,000 m^(sic)₃ of water daily, almost double the prewar quantity. During the last few years plans were completed in Kiev for a new and comprehensive water system for Chernovtsy. This plan

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called, among other things, for the construction of an additional pumping station on the small island between the railroad and road bridges over the Prut River. Its construction was started in 1957 and by 1958 a pipeline had been laid from it, via Tsentralna Ploshchad to the vicinity of the Oblast MVD on Lenin Street. This line was to be extended up to the water tower, which was located at the highest point in town (262 m above sea level) on Chapayev Street, near the city park. The plans also called for the building of a larger water tower.

10. The sewer system in Chernovtsy has not been changed since prewar days. It did not cover the entire town, only some downtown quarters, the town center, and part of the uptown section up to Storozhinetska Street.

11. In 1957 the laying of a gas network in Chernovtsy was started. In 1958 the network was partly completed in the town proper and numerous houses were connected to it, but the central gas main from Kosov (formerly Poland, where large gas field were discovered after the war) to Chernovtsy had not even been laid, owing to the lack of pipes. Despite this, there were rumors that the town would have gas by the end of 1958. The compressor station for the city gas network was to be erected between the Prut River and the machine works.

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